remote that people are not encouraged to take up lands containing sandal trees for cultivation. Either the present rules may be abolished or the value of sandal trees paid by the applicant may be ordered to be refunded to him when he relinquishes the land, provided that he shows the same number of sandal trees on the land at the time of relinquishment.

(3) Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha.

(3) At all malki sales the full estimated value of sandal trees is recovered from applicants in addition to the price realised by the sale of other malki. The existing rule may be so modified as to remove this hardship by excluding sandalwood from the malki sale and allowing the holder of the land half the value of the sandalwood thereon when it is removed for sale. This procedure, while it helps free darkhasts for cultivation of lands containing sandal trees, encourages the people to promote the growth of sandal trees springing up on their lands.

(4) Mr. B. Sitharamiah, Chikmagalur taluk.

(4) Lands—wet, dry or waste,—containing sandal trees may be sold to the public as before, without valuing the sandal trees, and recovering the present value of the bonus thereon.

Mr. Pilkington.—The rule has acted well in the case of those who have taken up the land for a long term of years such as coffee planters and garden-owners. It acts prejudicially to those who take up land for wet and dry cultivation, which in the malnad are given up within a short time. Some distinction is therefore necessary.

Messrs. D. Hanumantha Rao, and Gubbi Ramanuja Iyengar.—Whatever may be the disadvantage in the malnad the concession has been a great boon to the ryots in the maidan and the rules do not require alteration.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT NO. 157.

The special contract system for the disposal of forest produce.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk

Summary of discussion.—The special contract system may be abolished, and all timber cut and sold only by the departmental agency. In the Malabar Forests this system is pursued. If the timber is collected by the Forest Department and sold by auction like sandal at depots after proper advertisement, the timber will fetch better prices and the risk of overfelling will also be reduced.

Reply of Government.—The Malabar system will be enquired into.

SUBJECT NO. 158.

Concessions to holders of lands containing sandal trees.

Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao Chikmagalur taluk, and Bhistaiya, Yedahalli sub-taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Sandalwood concessions granted by Government to ryots have been of no benefit as the departmental authorities nullify the best intentions of Government. The Forest Department does not comply with the requisitions of ryots for the removal of mature or dead sandal trees from their holdings. If an application is made for the removal of a mature tree, the reply

given is that it cannot be removed until it is dead. After it is dead the Forest Department will not remove it until they have collected a sufficiently large number for being taken to the *koti*. The officers of the department may be instructed to promptly comply with such requisitions. If this is not possible permission may be given to the occupant to remove the tree, and take it to the *koti* himself.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 159.

Sandal trees on hiduvali lands.

Messrs. B. Alasingrachar and Dodda Payanna, Hassan Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Khatedars are held responsible for the destruction of sandal trees standing on their *hiduvali* lands. When the *Khatedars* are living elsewhere, it is but right that the responsibility should be fixed on those who are in possession of the said lands. The rules may therefore be modified so as to relieve the khatedars of their responsibility in this matter when they live away from their holdings.

Reply of Government.—The rule which is of very long standing and well understood cannot be altered and it is not enforced so as to be unnecessarily oppressive.

SUBJECT No. 160.

Manufacture of sandal products.

Mr. A. Ramanna, Yedatore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As sandalwood is a special produce peculiar to Mysore and as there are specialists in carving it in the State, an industrial organization under Government supervision may be started to send out to the world not the raw sandal by sale as at present, but sandal in the form of carved and worked-out articles, oils and scents.

Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao.—If sandalwood oil is locally manufactured, it will lead to much clandestine cutting of trees. Even now in the malnad parts people set fire to the tree at the top and collect the oil that is set free by the heat.

Reply of Government.—Noted. The Economic Conference will be consulted.

SUBJECT No. 161.

Formation of village forests.

Mr. Venkataramiah, Gudibanda sub-taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Government unoccupied waste lands are included in District Forests to the inconvenience of the villagers. It is requested that village forests may be formed and set apart to the several villages, and ryots allowed to take wood, etc., therefrom for *bonâ fide* agricultural purposes.

Reply of Government.—The subject of constituting village forests is under consideration. Localities in which such village forests may be constituted may be separately brought to the notice of Deputy Commissioners.

SUBJECT No. 162.

Alteration in Ryots' Privileges Rules.

Mr. Puttanna Gowda, Tirthahalli taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The seigniorage payable by the ryots for the trees cut and removed by them is calculated at the rates fixed per cart-load of 20 cubic feet. It is prayed that this rule may be so altered as to levy